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LECTURE LXVI.

WHAT GERMAN PEOPLE FEEL.
HOW DISCONTENT MANIFESTS ITSELF.
WHAT DR. GOEBBELS' MOVES PROVE.

by

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the ***Manchester Guardian.***

It is significant that German propaganda has lately concerned itself to an increasing degree with the improvement of morale on the home front.

The necessity for this may have arisen in part from the Russian campaign, and in part from other causes. Very many Germans were mentally ill-prepared for Hitler's attack upon Russia; they had become reconciled to "friendship" with the Soviet Union, and were at first somewhat bewildred by the revelation of "menace" in the East. To this bewilderment has since been added the gradual realisation that even successful victories in Russia would not mean the end of the war.

Nor is the mounting toll of life and limb likely to prove other than a minus factor in the maintenance of public morale, especially when accompanied by the knowledge that every passing day, so long as the war continues, demands greater effort and further sacrifice.

For the first time, perhaps, the national cohesion so skilfully achieved by the Fuehrer has been shaken to some degree. One of the great secrets of Hitler's success and power has been his ability to direct the mind of the

people towards each of his objectives in turn, and to have their support at the time he has chosen. To him the acquiescence of the multitude is of vital importance.

Up to the present they have done what is required of them. A proportion of the German people has until now pursued the daily routine prescribed, and followed the progress of the war without more than passing interest, while trusting that it would end before long with a victory for Germany. Some doubtless ventured to hope that after the war daily life might be a trifle less strenuous, and that there might be some abatement of the political excitement and fervour which since 1933 has been its predominant feature.

So long as they remain docile and unenthusiastic but willing, the German Government has little to fear from this section of the people. On the contrary, their political lethargy has been in itself a considerable asset to the rule of the National Socialist Party, providing a sort of negative barrier to the development of a wide opposition.

For the first time, however, there are now symptoms of disquiet among the masses, which on certain occasions have been openly manifested. An example occurred in a town in the South of Germany a short time ago, when the news was received that a large number of men from that place had fallen in Russia. Almost immediately flags were flown at half-mast everywhere. The flying of flags has long ceased to be a matter of personal choice in Germany: it is always a matter for official decision. But on this occasion the local police and the Gestapo were unable to prevent or stop it, and only with the arrival of reinforcements from outside "to finish this nonsense" could the inhabitants be prevailed upon to strike the flags.

Similar episodes are reported from elsewhere, and it is known that the publication of casualty lists have caused widespread depression and misery. Without doubt the Germans expected the campaign in Russia to be an easy affair.

The shock was the greater, therefore, when they met with stubborn resistance, and realised the sacrifice of life necessary to overcome that resistance. Whatever the exact figures of losses may be, they are certainly enormous, and to the Germans they may appear even more startling by reason of their unexpectedness.

It appears, however, that during the early stages of the campaign, at any rate, the authorities in Germany took no great pains to conceal or minimise casualties, although it is possible that there were restrictions governing the publication of memorial notices. The régime probably judged the spirit of the nation to be sufficiently sound to hear the bad tidings and

accept great sacrifices in the cause. The force of circumstances has compelled a modification of this view. That Goebbels' should have thought it expedient to inform his listeners that Britain was being subjected to intensive air raids is not without significance. His evident anxiety to create the impression that Germany is still able to rain bombs on the British Isles, while conducting a huge offensive in the East, must have some connection with the situation on Germany's home front.

The need for lying assurances of this kind has no doubt been aggravated by the increasing scope and the severity of raids by the British Bomber Command.

There are no private reports now from Northern and Western Germany as to the negligible effect of bombing upon civilians' spirits. Air raids are taken seriously indeed, and the fear of devastation they cause is spreading. Murmurings are often heard, and although these complaints are in keeping with the national character, the Germans are chronic grumblers. It is pretty obvious that trepidation as to bombardment from the air is a new cause of alarm.

Notwithstanding all this the régime will probably succeed in overcoming its difficulties. Through the influence of fresh conquests and further military successes, Hitler may revive the disheartened and convinced doubters. For a time at least, provided successes in the East can be given enough propaganda value, the danger may be averted, but if and when the army returns to the homeland, they will have terrible stories to tell.

The bully, so easily made a hero to the Germans, has had some hard lessons. Soldiers coming from the Russian front are said to be utterly changed. In time, of course, they may forget their experiences and be distracted by propaganda and military success.

But whether they are allowed to recover their confidence depends not so much on the power of German propaganda as on the duration of Russian resistance, and our own contribution to it, and our independent military action. There should be no mistake about this. Small rifts in the German home front will not of themselves lead to real friction.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

9—10—41 to 15—10—41.

The Battle of Moscow has entered a critical stage. The enemy, who was reported to have reached MOJAISK, 60 miles from Moscow and offered battle at BORODINO, where Napoleon fought in 1812, has now reached the approaches to the city. Octopus-like he has thrown out tentacles in every direction from LENINGRAD, KALININ, VIASMA, BRYANSK and OREL. The approach by KALININ indicates an attempt to by-pass Moscow, and encircle the city from the east. Moscow's garrison has been instructed to fight 'with their backs to the wall.' The situation is no doubt serious, but not hopeless. Battered, bent, and forced back, the Russian army is still unbroken. Russian reinforcements are constantly flowing in. In the opinion of M. Lozovsky, the Soviet Spokesman, the Germans have not yet won the mastery of the air. There are no Pétains and Lavals in RUSSIA. The German hordes may advance from one end of RUSSIA to the other, but in vain, as Russian resistance is intact. RUSSIA will stand, even if Moscow should fall. The boast of Dietrich, the German Press Chief (October 9), that Soviet RUSSIA is 'finished from a military point of view,' that Timoshenko has been 'encircled' with 50 to 70 divisions, that Voroshilov has been 'enclosed' and Budenny has been 'settled', is absurd 'wishful thinking'. The fight in the other sectors is continuing with unabated fury. MARIUPOL has been occupied, and from here, though resisted powerfully, the German drive is continuing towards DOMBASS and TANGANROG, with ROSTOV as the distant objective. ODESSA has been evacuated. On the LENINGRAD front the initiative continues to be in Russian hands.

The Invasion Clamour.—The crisis before Moscow has revived the discussion whether BRITAIN should not relieve the pressure on RUSSIA by sending an expeditionary force to the continent. The British Communist Party, for instance, thinks the moment has arrived for BRITAIN to strike in the West. 'The honour of BRITAIN was at stake; a second front should be opened.' A section of the British Press has also joined in the cry; with the slogan, 'You won't save the British Empire by looking on while Hitler destroys your Allies one by one.' The opposite, and by far the majority, view is voiced by Mr. J.L. Garvin of the *Observer*, who thinks,

'No notion could be more mistaken than the wild cat cry for jabbing at Hitler's EUROPE by a British military expedition, foredoomed to inadequacy and disaster'. The *Daily Mail* describes the proposal as 'invasion at any price.' The *Daily Telegraph*, deploring the agitation as 'the feverish volubility of arm-chair strategists' wisely remarks:—

'The responsible War directorate, who struck so expeditiously and so brilliantly at ITALY in AFRICA, are not likely to neglect a chance or lack vigour to strike just as decisively elsewhere, whenever, with the knowledge which they alone can possess, they deem the ripe moment has arrived. Not louder talk or panic enterprises, but harder work, is the proper reaction of this country to the present perilous situation in RUSSIA.'

Supplies—Yes, what is required is hard work now, and to act up to Lord Beaverbrook's exhortation to convert not one but every week into a tank, aeroplane or gun week for RUSSIA. As Mr. Averell Harriman has said, 'The Allies did not go to Moscow to give lip-service to an ideal, but as a business mission to a very practical people'. And the business *is being carried* out as far as circumstances permit. Guns and raw materials, everything that BRITAIN can spare, are being shipped to Moscow. President Roosevelt has declared that all the munitions promised to RUSSIA at Moscow for October will be despatched even before the end of the month.

Mussolini's Italy is in a bad way, and Mussolini outside his dwindling coterie is the most hated man in ITALY. Hitler claims the Italian soldiers as his cannon-fodder on the eastern front. The Fascist Party is torn by internal faction, and the rising tide of revolt is kept down by the German Gestapo. 445 Italians have already been convicted of sabotage, and a purge of the dissentients in the Fascist ranks is imminent. Prices are said to be 'Spiralling'. The food situation is serious.

The occupied countries.—The tale of woe and revolt, told week after week in these pages, continues. In PARIS, the 73rd execution for attack, on the German soldiers has been carried out. The German supply dumps at ROUEN have been set on fire for the third time in 6 months, and the city has been fined 6,000 francs, and ordered to hand over 10 hostages. The number of men, women, and children massacred in SERBIA totals 330,000. The reign of terror under Heidrich continues in CZECHOSLOVAKIA. He has dissolved the Sokol, an organisation which

has existed for 79 years. 250 Czechs have been executed in a fortnight since Heidrich began his tyranny. At the Danubian port of RUSTCHUK, the police have rounded up two hundred persons for possession of large quantities of arms and explosives. Guerilla warfare is reported to be spreading in POLAND.

The R. A. F.—The German offensive is being countered more and more effectively by aerial attacks on the Western front. The lull of last week, enforced by the weather, has now been succeeded by a resumption of attacks. NUREMBERG, the second largest city of BAVARIA, and the home of the large Siemens-Schuckert Electric works, was the chief victim of the week. Referring to this latest offensive in the air, the *Daily Telegraph* aptly remarks that the critics and arm-chair strategists, who scream that BRITAIN has not given any help to RUSSIA, should listen to what the Russians themselves say. MOSCOW has just broadcast to Marshal Timoshenko's army at the front about NUREMBERG having been set on fire by hundreds of British planes, adding, 'For the fires of OREL the Germans have paid with the fires of BREMEN and COLOGNE'. Subsidiary attacks were delivered on ROTTERDAM, OSTEND, DUNKIRK and BORDEAUX. The *Luftwaffe's* power of retaliation is evidently declining, judging by the scarcity of German planes crossing the Channel and their ineffective attacks. Half the *Luftwaffe* is kept on the western front, at a moment of supreme necessity to stiffen the German air strength on the eastern front.

At Sea, the Royal Navy continues its work of annihilation. Recently, a U-boat ignobly surrendered to the British trawler *Lady Shirley*. Hostile shipping was bombed at AALESUND on the Norwegian coast. In the Mediterranean, a British convoy was safely escorted, and an Italian convoy attacked, with the loss of 3 out of 4 enemy merchantmen.

The Neutrality Act.—President Roosevelt in a message has urged the revision of the Act, so as to permit the arming of American merchantmen, leaving the door open for further revision, to enable the U. S. to send ships to belligerent ports. He has pointed out that this revision would not make AMERICA less neutral than she was now under the Lease and Lend Act. The present Act recognises zones of combat, but according to Hitler it comprised the whole world and all the seas. Historically, internationally and legally the arming of U. S. merchantmen was justifiable.

Testifying before the House of Representatives, Mr. Cordell Hull has favoured the immediate repeal of the Act, as Hitler was sinking defenceless vessels without warning. Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary for War, has also testified to the same effect. He considers the existing prohibition 'humiliating', and hopes that the removal of the ban on arming the vessels would not only 'materially promote' the safety of the vessels but also regain 'self-respect upon the ocean' for AMERICA. It would also be an honest fulfilment of the Lease and Lend Act, if the materials manufactured under the Act were also safely delivered at the purchasers' ports. Colonel Frank Knox, Minister for the Navy, in urging 'swift repeal', has stated that the resultant risk would be far less than the risk of allowing ENGLAND to lose the war.

Far-East.—The reports from this region are confusing. Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese ambassador in LONDON, told us the other day that the tide of the struggle was turning in CHINA's favour. The capture of CHANGSHA and ICHANGA by the Chinese is announced. Later accounts, however, speak of the evacuation of ICHANGA owing to the Japanese use of gas bombs. The Japanese deny the charge.

JAPAN's policy continues to be deceptive. She has not abandoned her ulterior designs. She is only playing for time, held in check for the present by the combined threat of the A. B. C. D. front. But she will stab RUSSIA in the back if she can, even as ITALY did when FRANCE fell. The 80 year old Senator Norris thinks that an American conflict with JAPAN would develop 'quick as a wink' if RUSSIA were defeated, but he has no anxiety as to what would happen afterwards. AMERICA could 'lick' JAPAN in a sea and air war. The Japanese fleet could be sunk in a week, and the whole island set ablaze in a night by American bombers.

According to the latest reports, the Japanese Cabinet has resigned, and the Japanese attitude to the U. S. has become aggressive. It is said that JAPAN thinks that the relations between the two countries would deteriorate if the U. S convoyed ships in Icelandic and British waters. AUSTRALIA has mined the GREAT BARRIER REEF. Two notorious Germans—one of them forced to leave BOLIVIA on charges of intrigue, and the other an adviser to Japanese Government, have been sent to THAI to represent GERMANY, and presumably to foment trouble.

RUSSIA and JAPAN have concluded an agreement fixing the Manchukuo-Mongolian frontier.

Portugal's Behaviour is becoming strange. It was recently announced that a Portuguese Military Mission was leaving for the Eastern front at the invitation of GERMANY. Now comes the news that an agreement has been signed for an air line between JAPAN and Portuguese TIMOR, in the Dutch East Indian Archipelago. The line is to be developed and operated by JAPAN. As it intersects the existing air-routes to AUSTRALIA, the development of this line cannot be looked on with complacency.

At the invitation of the British Government, a Portuguese Mission has arrived in LONDON to study artillery organisation.

Central African Air Way.—American bombers and fighters, shipped or flown across the Atlantic, will hereafter be ferried across Central AFRICA to the SUDAN, thence to the MIDDLE-EAST directly by air, by the American Airways. U. S. delivery of aircraft to the MIDDLE-EAST will thus be speeded up.

The International Youth Rally for 'Victory', held in LONDON on October 11, was attended by 10,000 persons of 20 nationalities, including—strangely enough—Germans and Italians. The occasion was honoured with messages from His Majesty and the Premier. The rally adopted a 'declaration of purpose', never to rest 'until the world was freed from the plague of Nazism'.

Radio Interference is becoming common all over EUROPE. The 'Mystery voice' was heard jamming Bulgarian broadcasts ('Your Government is betraying the country'), and the Rome Radio ('You are making propaganda for Goebbels'). The B. B. C. has also been interrupted, with abuse of Churchill and Eden, and herein the hand of Goebbels is plainly visible, the remarks being of the usual 'stupid and asinine' type. But the Germans should beware that this is a game at which two can play, and BRITAIN with the greater advantage. Whenever the R. A. F. attacks GERMANY, the German Radio stations go off the air, and then BRITAIN has the monopoly of the German ether to itself, and British messages can be flashed freely, while the Germans think that they were listening to their own stations. The Gestapo would be powerless to punish anybody in particular when the whole nation was listening. Plans are also in hand to silence the German interruptions of the B. B. C.

Military Exercises.—As the German thrust extends eastwards, INDIA is not only strengthening her strategic frontier in the MIDDLE-EAST, but also her defences on her own North-Western Frontier. The great air-defence exercises, which were conducted in this province during the past week, have served the double purpose of testing and demonstrating the strength of the defence. The Punjab and the N. W. Frontier Provinces were blacked-out during the occasion, extensive troop movements were conducted, strategic places were 'attacked' and 'defended'. German methods of attack and countering tactics were shown at the KHYBER PASS and RAWALPINDI. In the concluding phase LAHORE was 'bombed' and 'damaged', with parachutists and dive bombers in evidence, and the 'enemy' was counter-attacked by anti-parachutists supported by light tanks and mortars. These demonstrations, which proved most successful, have also incidentally shown the skill of the Indian pilots, and the great value of co-ordinated efforts by the military and civil A. R. P. and other organisations.

Nazi Radio in Greenland—The Navy Department of the U S. has disclosed the discovery of a secret Nazi radio station in GREENLAND. In the course of a patrol of GREENLAND'S waters in September, the U. S. Navy encountered a small Norwegian steamer of about 60 tons, and examination disclosed the presence on it of some 20 German agents sent to establish a radio station. Among those on board was a member of the German Gestapo. A later search brought to light the existence of a radio station already at work on the island. This station has now been seized and its personnel evacuated. The steamer discovered in GREENLAND'S waters has been taken to the U. S. for further examination. Col. Frank Knox, the Secretary of the U. S. Navy, told the House of Representatives Rules Committee on the 15th, 'we are keeping a surveillance over the whole region. There is no doubt that the radio and the Norwegian ship were operating on behalf of the Nazis.'

SIDE LIGHTS.

CHROME and DR. CLODIUS. WE must excuse ourselves for reverting to a topic we commented on last week, to call attention to the accuracy of trade barometers as indications of the political weather, as exemplified by the recent negotiations between GERMANY and TURKEY.

"No chrome for Dr. Clodius" seems to have three interesting connotations. The first is that TURKEY has learned the object lesson of the BALKANS, and seen how fatal is any trade agreement accepted under the mingled threats and promises so familiar in Hitler's technique. The second is the improved status of TURKEY as a result of the friendship and trade assistance consistently offered her by GREAT BRITAIN. For the first time in his career Dr. Clodius was unable to assume the attitude of "you'd better sign this, or you're for it!" He has to enter into negotiations as an equal, not a superior, and he also actually had to find excuses for GERMANY's not having carried out her previous contracts.

The third disclosure was that the TURKS, who while displaying quite firmly both their independence and their commercial integrity, also showed that they would trade just with those neutral powers who could give them the best terms, made a strong gesture in favour of BRITAIN and against the defaulting Germans.

Chrome is of course a valuable war commodity, but this incident was really more important diplomatically than commercialy, and the fact that the Turkish chrome is actually being shipped direct to U. S. A. for British war purposes was thus a test point to which AMERICA and BRITAIN, no less than GERMANY, attached great weight.

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TURKEY and BRITAIN. British goods to the value of half a million pounds a month continue to pour into TURKEY. Before the war, this country, like so many others too long allowed by us to select dangerous trade-partners, relied largely on GERMANY for her foreign trade. She is now steadily extricating herself from German economic domination. On September 26, the Turkish Minister for Commerće signed a large contract with Lord Carlisle for the improvement of harbour facilities at ALEXANDRETTA and MERSIN. A conference is being called in PALESTINE, at which representatives of the U. K. Commercial Corporation, South-AFRICA IRAQ, IRAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA, EGYPT and TURKEY are represented, to discuss the quicker clearance of Indian goods through BASRA, and the whole question of co-ordination of supplies and transport problems. The opposition to Hitler's *drang nach osten* is becoming encouragingly shipshape.

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THE FAILURE OF QUISLINGISM. "The upsurge of the slave countries of EUROPE," to quote Mr. Churchill, is plain proof of yet another psychological error on the part of the Germans. Hate breeds hate, and brutality provokes retaliation, and

however feeble be the latter it is insuppressible in the long run, because, let Hitler believe it or not, there is an indestructible soul in man. The German error is to think that the spirit of man, as democracies know it, can be destroyed. Cognate to this mistake is another—their policy of using native traitors to do the Germans' dirty work in ravished countries. It was a mean and cunning idea, but it just won't work, and there is hardly an 'occupied' country now where the puppet control has not failed, and forced the Hun to show his hand with a reign of terror under his own bullies and torturers.

Bohemia and Moravia.—General Elias, the puppet-Premier has had to be arrested and sentenced to death. Von Neurath is in disgrace. A ruthless blackguard (literally and metaphorically) called Heydrich is murdering right and left, in the effort to stamp out the passive resistance of a gallant people.

Slovakia.—Dr. Tuka, the puppet-head of a puppet government was first of all nearly assassinated by his subjects and then imprisoned by his overlords.

Yugoslavia.—The two Quislings, General Neditch, and the gangster-murderer Pavelitch, have admitted themselves to be unable to control even this martyrised country. The general had to beg 'those Yugoslavians who had gone astray' to desist, on the grounds that "outrages in SERBIA are leading to civil war." In CROATIA, the Nazis are so dissatisfied with their egregious tool Pavelitch that they are now trying to wheedle Dr. Matchak, who really has some influence with the Croats, to take his place. Short of physical force—but what Nazi would blench at that notion?—it would seem unlikely that they will succeed with a man whose past record is one of consistent opposition to Nazi interference in CROATIA.

Norway:—The prototype of all these beauties, a certain Major Quisling, also sleeps poorly at night. The Reich, who do not take kindly to failures, had to order the Reich Commissar Terboven, to supersede Quisling's authority for five days, and give violence, under the guise of martial law, free rein. After a week of mass executions and terror, the state of siege was lifted, and Quisling is functioning again—Alas! But for how long?

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HOSTAGE. I suppose the principle of hostage-taking is one of the oldest in the history of warfare, and in barbaric days was occasionally followed to its grim conclusion. Yet the re-introduction by the unspeakable Germans of hostage-terrorism is surely one of the stains which time will never obliterate from their scutcheon. It is obviously improbable that when, 100 hostages are driven into a town's gaol as in POLAND, or 25 are 'held' at TOURNAI, in BELGIUM, or in the several

instances recently reported in FRANCE, the victims *all* have criminal associations, or connections with the active or passive resistance to the hated intruders. No trial is held upon them, it seems; we have no information about their ages or even their sex; in short, just any batch from the neighbourhood of the *délit* will suit, and then, if anything of the sort re-occurs, a proportion of it, or the whole of it, is haled into a courtyard and cold-bloodedly riddled with bullets, and the dreadful massacre brazenly published *pour encourager les autres*. When a murderer, or a spy, is legally executed, most decent people feel just a qualm at the necessity for depriving a living being of his existence in cold blood. The very soul of man retches at the filthiness of destroying a batch of helpless and largely innocent people because your administration is not efficient or just enough to bring home a 'crime' to its actual perpetrator. In this matter the Germans put themselves utterly beyond the pale, even if a State which employs an official Torturing Department like the Gestapo is not already damned to all eternity.

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CONTRASTS

While in PRAGUE Czech scientists and professors were being executed by the Nazis, a Conference of scientists from all parts of the world met in LONDON to help to construct a juster and more reasonable way of living for mankind.

While countries under German domination see their assets plundered, their food and raw materials filched, and their whole economy perverted to German needs, GREAT BRITAIN offers all who come within her spheres of influence, notably at the moment in the MIDDLE EAST, equitable trade facilities, stable exchange, and where necessary the alleviation of distress by the supply of vital foodstuffs.

While German occupation invariably means forced billeting of troops at the cost of the inhabitants, while the behaviour of those troops is feared and loathed, and while local laws and the administration of them are uprooted and replaced by martial law and the Gestapo, in territories which the British have entered, their operations and garrisoning have involved no charge upon the local governments or populations. Reasonable and binding agreements have been entered into with the governments concerned, and the administration of justice and the conduct of the civil departments are left in their hands.

Small wonder that Hitler's call to a crusade against RUSSIA was a washout throughout the subject nations, while BTITAIN's call to crush him finds brave and steadily-increasing response.

BRITISH and RUSSIAN Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
6.-10-41. (Monday.)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	4 German armed trawlers off the BELGIAN coast.	1 trawler sunk and another damaged.		
NIGHT :—				
	No information available.			
	GREECE.			
	Oil installations, harbour, buildings and shipping at PIRAEUS.	Big fires started. Heavy explosions started.		
	SICILY.			
	Hangars and slipways at MARSALA ...			
	The dispersal area at GERBINI ...			
	Warehouses at northern LICATA ...			
	Railway engine sheds and sidings at CATANIA.			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and merchant ship at TRIPOLI.			
	Important military objectives at GAMBUT.		No loss.	2 planes damaged.
	(By Russian planes.)			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Infantry, Artillery, air-combats and aircraft on the aerodrome along the entire fighting area.		12 planes.	19 planes.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
7—10—41. (Tuesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	No information available.			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour at TRIPOLI ...	Set on fire.		
	One ship west of TRIPOLI ...	Sunk.		
	Motor transport on the road between MISURATA and SIRTE.	Many lorries destroyed; one petrol tanker blew up.		
	Landing grounds and aircraft on the ground at EL GAZALA.	Many planes damaged.	1 plane.	
	(By Russian Planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combat and aircraft on the airfields along the entire fighting area.		17 planes.	34 planes.
8—10—41. (Wednesday.)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Supply ships in the VESTFJORD area...	2 ships sunk.		
	No information available about night operations.			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and shipping at TRIPOLI.			
	SICILY.			
	Hangars and barracks at COMISO aerodrome.			
	Workshops, fuel dumps, hangars and buildings at BERKA.			
	MEDITERRANEAN.			
	Two enemy vessels in the MEDITERRANEAN.	1 ship sunk ; another damaged.		

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
8—10—41.	**(Wednesday)**—*cont.*			
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats, aircraft on the aerodromes and enemy panzer troops along the whole battle area.		27 planes.	39 planes
9—10—41.	**(Thursday.)**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	DAY :—			
	Patrol over the CALAIS area			1 plane.
	The harbour and shipping at OSTEND	1 ship set on fire ; another damaged.	No loss.	1 sea plane.
	An enemy tanker off CHERBOURG			
	NIGHT :—			
	Docks, shipping and other objectives at AALESUND.		No loss.	
	A wireless station on an island near AALESUND.			
	SICILY.			
	The aerodrome at COMISO.		5 planes.	
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour at BENGHAZI.			
	Aerodromes at BERKA and BENINA.			
	Motor transport and tanks at BERKA and BENINA.			
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole fighting section.		25 planes.	64 planes.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
10—10—41. (Friday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive patrols over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE.		No loss.	
	Enemy shipping off the coast of HOLLAND.	A supply ship hit.		
NIGHT :—				
	Industrial targets at COLOGNE and many other places in the RUHR and RHINELAND.	Fires started. Heavy damage everywhere.	10 planes.	
	Docks at ROTTERDAM, OSTEND, DUNKIRK and BORDEAUX.			
	Aerodromes in occupied territories			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and workshops at BARDIA.			
	A power station at DERNA.	Fires started.		
	SICILY.			
	The aerodrome at COMISO.			
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole battlefield.		14 planes.	27 planes.
11—10—41. (Saturday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
NIGHT :—				
	Military objectives at EMDEN and a few other places in Western GERMANY.	Large fires started.	1 plane.	
	2 supply ships off the coast of NORWAY.			
	A supply ship off the FRISIAN Islands.			
	A fish oil factory in NORWAY.			
	Enemy aerodromes in FRANCE.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
11—10—41.	**(Saturday)**—*cont.*			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbours and shipping at BENGHAZI and TRIPOLI.			
	Motor transport workshops at BARDIA			
	An aerodrome at EL GAZALA ...			
	SICILY.			
	Barracks at CAPE PASSERO ...			
	MEDITERRANEAN.			
	An enemy convoy in the central MEDITERRANEAN.	3 ships damaged.		
	A merchant ship in the central MEDITERRANEAN.		4 planes	
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats, aircraft on the aerodromes, enemy troops and positions along the whole fighting line.		27 planes	122 planes.
12—10—41.	**(Sunday.)**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	DAY :—			
	Docks and Railway sidings at BOULOGNE.		2 planes	4 planes.
	A convoy off the DUTCH coast ...	1 tanker and 1 ship hit.	2 planes	
	Air combats over the ENGLISH CHANNEL.			3 planes.
	NIGHT :—			
	Industrial objectives and other targets at NUREMBERG.			
	A number of targets in Western and North-western GERMANY.			
	Docks at BOULOGNE ...			
	Targets at BREMEN ...			
	An aerodrome in HOLLAND ...			
	Enemy shipping off the DUTCH coast..	A supply ship hit.		

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
12—10—41. (Sunday)—*cont.*				
	GERMANY and GERMAN occupied EUROPE—*cont.*			
	Enemy shipping off Norway ...	A vessel hit.		
	Chemical works and power station at MAZINGARBE.	Set on fire.		
	Air combats over the enemy-occupied countries.		1 bomber and 12 fighters.	20 fighters.
	GREECE.			
	The harbour at PIRAEUS	Fires started		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	Landing grounds and ammunition dumps at EL GAZALA.	Blew up.		
	A gun position at DERNA.			
	Landing ground and aircraft on the ground at BARDIA.	Many planes damaged.		
	A convoy of enemy patrol lorries on the road between TRIPOLI and BENGHAZI	Machine-gunned.		
	Enemy positions in the frontier region of LIBYA and EGYPT.			
	Patrol over shipping off the coast of North AFRICA.		No loss	1 plane.
	(By Russian planes.)			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats, aircraft on the aerodromes and enemy panzer troops along the whole battle area.		23 planes.	89 planes.

ENEMY Air Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories and RUSSIA.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy aircraft losses.	British and Russian air losses.
7—10—41. (Tuesday).				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A few places in South-west ENGLAND and South WALES.	Some damage and a few casualties.		

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy aircraft losses.	British and Russian air losses.
7—10—41. (Tuesday)—*cont.*				
	RUSSIA.			
	Russian Communications behind the fighting line.			
	Moscow.		10 planes.	
	EGYPT.			
	Suez Canal zone.		2 planes.	
8—10—41. (Wednesday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
	No information available.			
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.		8 planes.	
9—10—41. (Thursday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
DAY :—	South coast of ENGLAND.		2 planes.	
NIGHT :—	One point on the South-west coast of ENGLAND.	Slight damage and some casualties.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.		12 planes	
	PALESTINE.			
	Haifa.			
10—10—41. (Friday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—	**Two points** in Eastern ENGLAND.	Slight damage.	1 plane.	No loss.
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow			
	LIBYA.			
	Tobruk			
11—10—41. (Saturday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
	No information available.			
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow		4 planes.	
	Murmansk		2 planes.	

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy air-craft losses.	British and Russian air losses.
12—10—41. (Sunday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	Very slight air activity near the coastal region.		1 plane.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow		4 planes.	
13—10—41. (Monday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A few points on the coastal region of ENGLAND.		2 planes.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Communications, bridges and other military objectives behind the Russian lines.			
	Moscow	...	7 planes.	

EUROPE'S REACTIONS TO R. A. F. RAIDS.

DAMAGE NAZIS CANNOT HIDE FROM GERMANS.

FEELING IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

by

Wing Commander L. W. Fraser.

Heavy raids by the R. A. F. on Berlin have marked the first anniversary of the bombing of London by the *Luftwaffe*. The junior partner of the Axis has also been visited. Turin awoke to the sound of bombs.

These raids on Germany and Italy are not merely reminders. They ar evidence of the Striking power of the R. A. F., which has been steadily increasing month by month and is still increasing.

Wherever there is an important target, it can be reached. No part of the German war machine is being overlooked. Heavy night raids are being followed by even heavier attacks by day.

The Germans find no security, and sometimes receive no warning. **This has its greatest effect not in the damage inflicted but on the morale of the people.**

RAIDS ON GERMANY.

For example, in a single 24 hours the R. A. F. bombers made a raid on the Baltic port of Stettin by night, inflicting considerable damage, and followed up by attacks in daylight on targets in Norway, Germany, France and Dutch coastal waters.

A flying fortress bombed Emden, while squadrons of other aircraft were scoring hits on German convoys. An explosion was caused on a tanker which was left with a heavy list. Four merchant ships were left sinking. The docks at Cherbourg, shipbuilding yards and factories on the Seine near Rouen, and railway yards at Hazebrouck and Abbeville were other objectives successfully bombed in the course of the same operations.

Meanwhile Coastal and Fighter Command aircraft were carrying out their routine work. Reconnaissances were carried out and bombers escorted. The fighters shot down at least 15 enemy aircraft in the day.

The pressure is unrelenting, and reliable information from enemy and enemy-occupied countries enables me to build up a reasonably complete picture of the results.

Despite the speed and ingenuity wherewith the Nazis hide damage from their own people, it has become impossible to screen off more than a small percentage of the devastation.

In Berlin a block of buildings bounded by the Franzstrasse and Neanderstrasse was surrounded by scaffolding to disguise the fact that 20 houses had been destroyed, but the Opera House in Unter Den Linden is only a burned-out shell for all the Germans to see. The walls still stand, but that is all.

The State Library received damage and the Schweizer House was badly knocked about. Other buildings near Goerlitz Railway Station and a row of buildings in Savigny Platz were hit.

In addition to Berlin, the railway stations at Cologne and Karlsruhe, as well as other important buildings, were heavily damaged.

From Munster many of the inhabitants were evacuated following heavy R. A. F. raids. According to a traveller's report, Munster, which German propagandists call a martyred city, Duisburg and Cologne have 14,000 homeless. Heidelberg and Dortmund also suffered extensively, and it is stated that R. A. F. raids have caused great fear and demoralisation.

The principal interest of the people of Berlin, says one observer, "is to exist from day to day," will in Hanover. a tramway depot was wrecked, 90 trams lost and important buildings wrecked.

More restrained, but probably correct, was information from other towns.

"We are all so distracted here. Night after night enemy planes. This bombing is terrible; the cursed fliers have been over every night. People in Berlin are very depressed. They fear R. A. F. raids, but the people of Kiel fear them ever them even more, and have lost their nerve with R. A. F. visits over their city. Everyone would prefer peace today rather than tomorrow, but no one dare open his mouth—otherwise he would be sitting in a concentration camp."

A visitor to Bremen said "You cannot think how much we appreciate nerve-stimulating coffee, as here we are in the frontline and have to suffer so much."

Another visitor to Cologne: "I was staggered to see this town (formerly so full of *joie de vivre*) after a raid, but the Germans in the Rhineland, Westphalia and on the North Sea Coast are now feeling the war in its most violent form, intensified by the effect of the blockade."

In the same way, from Dusseldorf: "Two hundred and eighty nights in the past 18 months were spent in cellars. A huge bomb exploded and transformed a whole building into a crater; the whole neighbourhood was destroyed."

RAIDS ON OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

In the occupied countries, where targets held by the Germans must be attacked and destroyed to cripple production or communications, there is a very different reaction.

During daylight attacks, the citizens speak with appreciation, and even with affection, of the R. A. F. They go into the streets, to the annoyance of the Germans, to watch the bombers at work. "Many electric plants have been bombed," runs one report. "Everybody came out to see the English arrive. The price of war. This has not changed the people's mentality. The working people understand that the English must attack if we are to be set free."

Again, "English planes came over the region and dropped three tons of bombs on factories, railways and bridges. Within a week there were three dreadful bombings—torpedoes heard at a distance of nearly ten miles as though close by. It is quite normal to have factories bombed; we consider we are still at war. We must accept the destruction. A factory is flat on the ground. All the better, it will not work any more for the Nazis. We have faith in victory."

Or again: "All power stations here have been destroyed by the English to stop work for Germany. There is nothing going on now. The mines are at a standstill."

These are typical of many indications of feeling in the occupied countries, whose people wait eagerly far every blow the R. A. F. gives to German production.

Across the Italian border, however, the tone changes again. There is little satisfaction in Palermo. Friends of visitor to Palermo said: "These raids that have been going on both day and night disturb and frighten me. By night they terrify us more. We are all feeling ill with it, and wonder when God's great punishment will end. We have been keeping in our houses now for more than a month."

Again: "The day was disastrous for us. We are lucky to be still alive. Five bombs dropped near us. Imagine how lovely it is while sleeping to be awakened by bombs and in continual danger, and to lose two or three hours sleep. In the morning one feels ill."

Throughout the Axis countries an understanding of the steadily growing power of the R. A. F. is spreading. Damage is being seen, reports passed on, news travels by underground channels and cannot be twisted by official propaganda.

HOW GERMANY PLANNED HER NAVY.

POCKET BATTLESHIPS ARE IDEAL COMMERCE RAIDERS.

USE OF FAST, ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS FOR PIRACY.

AVOIDANCE OF OPEN ENGAGEMENT WITH BRITISH FLEET.

by

Lt. Commander Thomas Woodroffe (*In a recent B. B. C. talk*).

Some years before this war, before even Hitler came to power, the German High Command had decided that it could never build a navy which

would be able to challenge ours. So they started on a navy whose task in war would be commerce raiding, and not the destruction of their opponent's armed forces. They gave up all hope of a direct challenge to our control of the sea.

So they concentrated on submarines, mines, long-range air-craft and pocket battleships. They also built certain merchantmen of high speed and great endurance, that could be used in wartime as commerce destroyers.

The pocket battleships were the most interesting departure in naval construction since the Dreadnought was produced.

Germany under the Treaty of Versailles was not allowed any warship of over 10,000 tons. So she produced the ideal commerce raider.

These ships are fast. They can stay at sea a long time, and they are heavily armed. They were built for piracy and nothing else. They were speedy enough to run away from any battleship, and their 11-inch guns could deal with any patrolling cruiser. What they could not escape from, they could sink.

DIFFICULT TO LOCATE.

When the war started we had only three ships—the *Hood*, *Renown* and *Repulse*—which had the gun-power and the speed to take command single-handed. We considered that two of our 8-inch cruisers could deal with one pocket battleship.

Next time you see a map of the world, look at the huge proportion of it that is coloured blue. One of these pirates could turn up at any time in any part of that vast area. And when she did, we would have to bring the raider to action with sufficient forces to deal with her.

The Naval Staff at the Admiralty had a bit of a problem. On land we have our intelligence service. We have the inhabitants of a country to tell us where the enemy has passed. We know more or less where he is, or what he is up to. The lie of the land and objectives like cities will tell us what he is aiming at. But on the trackless wastes of the sea there is nothing to tell that a ship has passed.

One day a hurried S. O. S., often incomplete, will be picked up. Then a merchant ship will be reported long overdue. Or a lifeboat full of men, half crazy with thirst and hunger, will turn up at some out of the way place. Those are the only traces left by the raider, and by then she will have moved on somewhere else. Catching her looks like an insoluble problem.

But the raider has this against her. If she wants to do real damage and do more than tick off an isolated ship, she must approach the focal points of traffic. We can divert unescorted shipping and have the necessary force patrolling the focal points.

We have air reconnaissance. One aircraft-carrier can scour an area in a week that would take many cruisers a month to do. If she is to justify her existence, the surface raider sooner or later has to take a chance. Of course, what she always prays for is a lightly escorted convoy like that of the *Jarvis Bay*, though the raider did not sink even half of that convoy. We got over that by providing heavier escorts, as one raider found to her cost last Christmas Day, when she ran into the *Berwick* and sheered off without doing any damage.

THE TWO TYPES.

Raiders that are warships are full of complicated machinery. And though they may get supplies and fuel from supply ships, soonor or later they have to go back to their own bases for overhaul. The time they can operate is limited.

German warship raiders have not been the menace they were meant to be. The *Graf Spee* met a pretty and inglorious end. The *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* were chased back into Brest. The *Bismarck* was sunk. The *Lutzow* was torpedoed from the air when she was most probably starting out on a trip.

The merchant ship fitted out as a raider presents a different problem. She can stay at sea for a very long time. These raiders leave Germany expecting to be away for a year. The survivors we rescued from the *Altmark* said that on one occasion the *Altmark* lay rolling and pitching for a month in the cold desolate waters of the Antarctic, until she was wanted for her next rendezvous.

And the merchant raider can disguise herself. She uses the flags of different nations. Germans have used Japanese, French and Dutch colours. She can make a dummy funnel or mast. She can repaint herself and change her name.

Survivors that we have rescued have reported that a raider was a dirty-looking merchantman—what they thought was a Japanese, or once what they took to be an Australian trader. These merchant raiders cannot afford to be damaged.

They are not so strongly built as warships, and so cannot risk an action on any account, because they have not the resources to carry out any large repairs; and if they make a neutral port, they have given away their position.

UNEASY LIFE.

So they lead a lonely life, preying chiefly in the secret spaces of the sea, looking for stray, isolated ships. They do not show themselves where shipping is thick. They dare not.

The total amount of damage they do is not very much: it is a nuisance but it is not catastrophic. Sometimes they transfer their prisoners to supply ships. Very often they do not bother to take any prisoners.

The crew of the *Britannia* were 23 days in open boats on a 1,600-mile journey to Northern Brazil. Forty-six out of the 84 died. Survivors have been left on half submerged rafts in shark-infested waters.

These raiders are pirates, and behave like them. But their life is an uneasy one. We have intercepted supply ships that were taking our prisoners back to France, and all the men we have rescued who spent any time on one of these raiders talk of the feeling of helplessness, and the gnawing anxiety of the German crews in being alone and unsupported.

HELPLESS POSITION.

Whether the crew consisted chiefly of young ardent Nazis or older men the story was the same. "They acted under a compelling fear," said one released prisoner. Fear for themselves. They feared the sky and British planes, they feared the sea and the Royal Navy, and they feared the truth.

But whatever the individual deeds of any raider, the end when it comes is the same whether she is a super-Dreadnought like the *Bismarck*, or a disguised merchant ship full of mines like the one sunk by the *Cornwall* in the Indian Ocean. Their end is lonely, far out of reach of help.

They may get cheering words on their wireless from Germany, but they can get nothing more from the Fatherland. As the waters swerve and heave over the place where their ship went down and the heads of the crew bob about in the swell, they are far from their native land, far from help, alone. The only ships anywhere near are flying the White Ensign.

WORK OF THE MEN IN THE SUBMARINES.
HOW THEY PERFORM THEIR HAZARDOUS TASKS.
WHAT IT FEELS LIKE BEING DEPTH-CHARGED.
HIGH PROPORTION OF LOSSES.

by

Taffrail.

The Prime Minister recently took the opportunity to pay a tribute to our submarines. Their record is truly amazing. During 1941 they have sunk or seriously damaged 17 enemy warships, including some U-boats. Apart from this, 105 enemy supply ships, troop transports and tankers have been torpedoed, many of them on the important line of communication between Italy and Libya. Submarines of the Royal Netherlands and Free French navies have given gallant service in co-operation with ours.

IN MINED WATERS.

Enemy U-boats, working in conjunction with aircraft, have little difficulty in finding a target among the crowded convoys of merchantmen approaching or leaving the British Isles. Our submarines, on the other hand, work right up against the enemy's coasts, in waters which are often mined and patrolled by hostile surface vessels and aircraft.

They have maintained their patrols for weeks at a stretch, submerged during daytime while keeping a periscope look-out, surfacing at night, if not in contact with the enemy, to recharge their batteries and give their crews a breath of fresh air.

Few men in a submarine see daylight from the time they leave harbour until they return. With a crew of between 50 and 60 the interior is uncomfortably crowded. Washing largely goes by the board in wartime, clothes being hardly removed from one end of the cruise until the other.

The dietary is carefully supervised; the crews receive extra rations in the way of cereals, fresh fruit, tinned soups, sausages, bacon, eggs, chocolate and so forth, which do not figure in the naval ration. Cooking is impossible while submerged, as it causes a smell and dampness, while the cooking range uses valuable current which cannot be spared while the boat is running submerged under her motors. So for this reason night, when the boat is on the surface, is generally turned into day, with breakfast just after dark and lunch round about midnight. Night indeed, when fresh air is sucked into the boat, is the only time when hot food is possible or smoking is permitted.

Even during the night, however, the boat must be prepared for a "crash dive" on sighting something.

It is a game of life and death. Whoever acts first wins. After a successful daylight attack a submarine may often be counter-attacked for hours at a time, with the enemy's depth charges exploding, now close, now farther away, and the crew holding their inevitable sweepstakes on the total number dropped. On one occasion the "explosion recorder" lost count at some figure over 100.

Being depth-charged is what a friend of mine describes as a "peculiar sensation". Shattering crashes nearby shake the whole ship and often break the instruments and put out the lights. Water may seep in through points and rivets......... Anything may happen.

Yet, whatever they feel in their hearts, the men inside the steel hull never flinch, though for hours the explosion of depth charges may mingle with the sound of enemy propellers thrashing over the seas overhead.

The men, as my friend put it, were "absolutely undefeated."

THIRTY LOST.

There was no branch of His Majesty's forces, the Prime Minister said, which had suffered the same proportion of fatal losses as the submarines. Indeed we have lost 30 since this war started. Those steel sepulchres and their gallant dead lie on the floor of the ocean. Foaming white caps are their tombstones. Their epitaphs are written in the hearts of those of us who knew them. They were young men, the flower of British manhood, but their lives have not been wasted. Their skill and devotion and their sacrifice have been of inestimable value to the British Commonwealth and the crusade in which we fight.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THEIR LEADERS. WHAT TWO YEARS OF WAR HAVE SHOWN. NAZI WAR MACHINE MUST BE CRUSHED. CHANCES OF REVOLT WITHIN REICH.

by

M. Wolf.

Since that day two years ago when Hitler let slip the dogs of war upon the world, there has been much shedding of illusions about the German people. These delusions have been deliberately cultivated by German

propaganda abroad with the help of false prophets and potential Quislings and they have thrived on the shortsightedness of the statesmen who failed to recognise the German menace in its trappings of National Socialism.

Prior to the war, opposition to National Socialism undoubtedly existed in Germany. Men and women of every creed and class fought heroically against what they rightly judged to be a danger, not to Germany alone but to the whole future of civilisation.

They protested and suffered for their protests : the ghastly concentration camps increased in size and numbers. In fact, the opposition never formed a serious threat to the régime, partly because barbed wire and steel were the answer to the objectors and partly because anti-Nazis were divided among themselves on the cardinal question of a compromise with the movement.

They too were the victims of the delusion that National Socialism, shorn of its less desirable elements, might be a force for good in the life of the German people.

It was comparatively easy for Hitler in his early days of power to deceive critics and destroy their leaders. Wishful thinkers outside Germany who cherished the hope that when the war came the "better" Germans would rise and smash the dictatorship were doomed to cruel disappointment. **They had discounted the power and influence of the patriotic instinct**; and German propaganda had no great difficulty in convincing the people that their country had been attacked and that the future of their Fatherland was at stake. Some no doubt comforted themselves with the thought that a victorious war might hasten the development of National Socialism on more conservative lines.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

And after two years? **There is no solid evidence of a fundamental change of attitude as yet. The Germans may long for peace—but not at any price.** They look to a conqueror's peace confirming their country's superiority over the world and bringing material prosperity within the reach of every single German.

They have seen their armies winning victory after victory, crossing the length and breadth of Europe, and now they long to taste the fruits of conquest.

Until the last few months little has occurred to sap their confidence. Lately, however, the R. A. F. Bomber Command has brought the war much nearer them and official warnings that heavier raids must be expected are in strange contradiction of the earlier claims that German cities were immune from attack.

Moreover, the increasing power of our aerial offensive proves to the Germans that Britain is by no means beaten. Indirectly too it may give rise to the suspicion that Anglo-American resources will in the end outweigh the fruits of European spoils and the makeshift policy of Nazi economics.

Thirdly, there is the Russian campaign. Whatever its outcome, the price in lives must be heavy indeed and a costly victory would not mean the end of the war. The armies would merely be freed to fight again, not to return to their homes. For the moment they have to fight on, to fight until all resistance in Russia is crushed.

For Hitler even a military victory will not suffice. He must follow it up by imposing on Russia his conditions for peace and by making an alliance between the conqueror and conquered. **If he fails to do this, and if the danger from the east is not totally eliminated, his prestige with his people will totter at last ;** not at once but by degrees they would question and wonder and would be haunted by the bogey of the war on two fronts. In such a mood a long and carefully prepared peace offensive might act as a tonic to a war-weary nation. Hitler could no doubt persuade them that, if successful, it would represent a triumph for Germany and having thus deluded them the régime could forge ahead with preparations for a third world war against the democracies.

It is well to bear in mind therefore that **any moves towards a negotiated peace coming from Hitler may be symptomatic of German uneasiness.** Although it is hard to assess the effect of recent events upon German morale, the fact that ever since Hitler came to power they have lived under warlike conditions must tell in the end.

From 1933 till the invasion of Poland the whole national effort was directed towards preparation for war. Since 1939 the strain has been intensified.

Not only have food supplies become more restricted but the average man and woman must work harder still. Foreign labour has been called in to fill up gaps caused by general mobilisation and even that is not enough.

Nevertheless, it would appear that, despite growing apathy and uneasiness on the Home Front, the functioning of the great war machine is not yet endangered thereby. And so long as the military machine is intact, Germany's power is unbroken. Two years of war have not instilled in the German people any feeling of self reproach or responsibility for the devastation and misery brought on the world. Nothing has so far really shocked the national conscience and there are many indications that only physical defeat will effect a change of heart.

Until that comes about they are likely to continue to support the cause wherein they are politically and militarily united under Hitler's leadership. They are disgusted perhaps by the luxury and corruption of the lives of party officials contrasted with the onerous conditions they themselves may endure.

But it seems fairly certain that the **fall of Germany** will be **encompassed not from within but by sheer force of arms from without.** The German nation, greedy for world domination and avid for material comfort and prosperity, has no pity for its victims but only sorrow for itself because of an era of promises so long deferred.

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

"WHIRLWIND OF STIMULATING ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS."

WILL NEUTRALITY ACT BE REPEALED?

SIGNS OF COMING OFFENSIVE AGAINST FIFTH COLUMNISTS.

By

George Holman.

The week's events have proved how right Frederick Nelson (of the Baltimore "*Sun*") has been when he said "The American people have opposed what the President has proposed and have approved what he has done when he has done it."

Since the President's broadcast on the 11th the American public has not had a moment's rest. The period of confusing and depressing inertia which followed the proclamation of a national emergency has come to an end and has been succeeded by a whirlwind of stimulating actions.

President Roosevelt declared, as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. land and sea forces, that he had given the order "to strike a deadly blow first". Four days later Col. Knox, Naval Secretary, stated that American Navy had received instructions to carry out the President's orders at midnight the same day.

This leads to the conclusion that between President Roosevelt's broadcast and the announcement by Knox, further developments must have taken place, that in those four days between the issue of the order and its execution preparations for providing "adequate protection" for ships of any flag carrying Lease and Lend materials from the United States to the waters adjacent to Iceland must have been made.

The impression prevails that the American Government at long last has decided in favour of the convoy system.

The definition of American defence waters given by Col. Knox has meanwhile been amended by **the sensational statement of the State Department, according to which American ships are now permitted to carry war material and passengers to some areas of the British Empire.** The new decision is based on the ruling of Mr. Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, that the term "United Kingdom," used by the President when he proclaimed the existence of a state of war under the Neutrality Act applied only to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The proclamation referred to a state of war between the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa ...... and Germany. **After eliminating the areas of the British Empire expressly mentioned in the proclamation there seemed to remain Aden, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, British Borneo, British West and East Africa and British Somaliland, which would now be open to American shipping.**

Immediately before the State Department made this announcement the President conferred with Congressional leaders at White House, and discussed at some length the revision of the Neutrality Act, though no conclusions were arrived at. It seems however quite clear that the revision, if not the repeal of the Neutrality Act would be the next logical step for Congreas to take. Congress should be greatly helped to come to such a decision after it has now been proved how far the Act can be stretched without its actually being violated. Why try to save the Neutrality Act when neutrality has long been abandoned?

Charles August Lindbergh, 24 hours after Roosevelt's broadcast, went on the air from Desmoines to make the wildest speech yet of his political career. The Jews, British and the Roosevelt Administration—he said—were driving the country towards war. The choice of words alone must have removed the last possible doubt about the ex-Colonel's political and intellectual associations.

Even in Chicago, the centre of Isolationism, the speech has left a most painful impression. The violently anti-Roosevelt chain of newspapers owned by Randolph Hearst expressed strong disapproval of Lindbergh's anti-Semitic outburst. Yet the fury of the Lindbergh group is only characteristic of the feeling of uneasiness reigning in the camp of extreme isolationism. **For it is well-known that, whenever the national argument has touched the patriotic conscience of the average American, the Isolationists have lost ground.**

When the nation heard the President talk, he spoke as C-in-C of the United States forces. Hostile criticism of his orders in these circumstances would assume the character of high treason. Roosevelt's reference to "Hitler's

advance guards—not only his avowed agents, but also his dupes among us" is considered significant, and political observers see in this remark the first indication of a coming offensive against Fifth Columnists to be led by the Administration.

To-day party lines are blurred almost beyond recognition, and the question of intervention or isolation has become the crystallisation point for the formatiom of political groups- Yet, by announcing new defence measures, the Administration has gone too far to let domestic politics take care entirely of themselves. **The day cannot be too distant when the Administration will have to draw sharp lines separating legitimate propaganda from incitement to high treason, when the microphone and news paper columns shall be barred to traitors.**

THE ARSENAL OF THE DEMOCRACIES
THE MIGHTY VOLUME OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES.
U. S. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY'S DEVELOPMENT.

by

Oswald Dutch.

Figures just published a few days ago in England and America strikingly illustrate the swelling flood of supplies pouring into Britain across the Atlantic.

In the statistical data previously available prominence has usually been placed on American exports to England itself. It is now evident that a considerable proportion has been sent to all parts of the Empire where they are immediately needed.

GOODS.

From September 1, 1939, to September 1, 1941, that is, for approximately 730 days, goods totalling more than £ 1,100,000,000 in value have been sent out to the British Empire. **This corresponds to more than £ 1½ millions per day.** And remember that shipments made during the first months of the war represent only a small proportion of American exports in the last few months.

Almost all these deliveries were made on orders placed before the end of 1940. During the past three months some £ 43,000,000 only have gone in shipments of Lease and Lend supplies.

But Roosevelt's statements show that, despite this fact, orders have already been placed amounting to the £ 1,750,000,000 for which the American parliament have granted credits. For this reason it has proved necessary to ask for a further credit of approximately £ 1,500,000,000. Under the Lease and Lend Act this sum is to be expended on supplies to be sent to the enemies of Hitlerism.

This means that, **within the next two years**, the value of American supplies will have risen to **more than £ 4,000,000 daily.**

At least 50, and probably 60 per cent, of U. S. war production is now going to the British people, according to Dr. Grady, the President's Economic Adviser in the Far East. These supplies too will not all go direct to England. The amendment of the Neutrality Act has made it possible for exports to be sent in American vessels to parts of the British Empire which from the war aspect are important—Aden and Suez, Singapore, Burma and Hong Kong, Borneo and British West Africa.

This means not only a saving in British shipping space but an end of the delays incurred in sending supplies to ports in the Middle and Far East.

SHIPPING.

During recent weeks British shipping orders placed in the United States have assumed gigantic proportions. The United States shipbuilding programme for the next two years provides for the construction of some 1,200 ships, each of 5,000—16,000 tons. This means in effect that, within the years 1939 to 1943, **American shipbuilding**, which is being carried out principally for the benefit of British orders, **is to be expanded fifteenfold.**

American shipyards built in 1939, 28 ships of 241,052 gross tons, in 1940, 53 ships of 444,703 gross tons and in the first six months of 1941, 40 ships of 326,789 gross tons.

Production for the whole of 1941 is to be 115 ships with an approximate gross tonnage of 1,000,000, and for the whole of 1942, 400 ships with an approximate gross tonnage of 3,690,000. **In addition to Britain, which is now building approximately 2,000,000 tons of shipping a year, Australia and Canada are also energetically at work expanding the activities of their own shipyards.**

There is thus every indication that the losses which may be incurred in the Battle of the Atlantic will not only be made good but far exceeded by new shipping.

Part of the aid Britain is giving the Soviet Union consists of supplies of raw materials and finished goods intended for shipment from America to the British Empire, and now being diverted to Russia. But this aid alone would certainly not be sufficient.

Britain's total tank production during the last week of September, which promises to be a record, is also to be sent direct to the Soviet Union, together with a considerable quantity of other war materials, such as tin and rubber and medical supplies. Tin and rubber are going direct to Russia from the dominions and colonies. **The original arrangement whereby all the necessary shipping would be provided by Russia is being largely dispensed with, and Britain has hitherto provided about two-thirds.**

THE INCREASING SIGNIFICANCE OF BURMA.

AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES PROTECT THE BURMA ROAD.

ONE of the answers to Japan's new strategic moves in Indo-China is not in theory nor on paper. It is in the air-squadrons of high speed American fighter planes.

They are flying up the Burma Road which once carried only lumbering lorry traffic—American fighter planes for China. Simultaneously others are being assembled and flown on Burma's air bases—American fighter planes for the R. A. F.

American and chartered ships in the Irrawaddy River are pouring out Lease and Lend goods at Rangoon—for Lease and Lend means to-day stoppage of aggression in the Far East as well as in Europe. After unloading from the ships, the goods (dispersed in Burma) await assembly or trans-shipment in fifty-foot high dumps of crates containing planes, trucks, munitions—evidence of more and yet more American all-out aid.

Burma, which yesterday was a backwater, has become of high significance in the whole strategy of the Far East. Japan's newly gained airfields in Indo-China have caused the change. Siem-Reap airfield on the Thai—Indo-China frontier near Angkor is 500 miles from Rangoon. Ventaine, capital of the Laos Province of Indo-China, is 400 miles from either Rangoon or Lashio.

Bombers attacking an *unprotected* Burma Road from Siem-Reap or Ventaine could make Lease and Lend to China mere wishful thinking, could draw the war-fangs of China. But the American high speed fighters for the R. A. F. in Burma, and those flying up the Burma Road to China, are there to smash any such attacks.

Bombers from Indo-China are too far away to fly fully fighter-protected. They could be chopped to bits by highly mobile fighter squadrons based in South China, and at the new chain of airfields near Burma's Eastern frontier. The new airfields enable the fighter squadrons, in short hops, to concentrate quickly wherever the attack comes.

On the new airfields also can be based bombers to stop any further attempts to move westward on the part of Japan.

There has been no official statement, but the R. A. F. pilots, mechanics, American technicians, Chinese ground-mechanics, executives, working in Burma, indicate how closely America, Britain and China stand together to block further westward aggression.

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED

A Commentary on Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East.

For the period September 30—October 5, 1941.

DID YOU KNOW?

" The Indian population is forbidden to leave their homes between 8. p. m. and 6. a. m."

German Broadcast in English, September 30.

TANK WEEK STAGGERS GOEBBELS.

" Germany is sinking ships at a tremendous rate. Millions of tons of supplies stored in the U. S. will be useless as they cannot be transported ".

(*German in English Sept. 30*).

The success of the Moscow conference and the arrival of help for Russia have thrown German propaganda into confusion. On the very same day Berlin admitted that American supplies were reaching the Soviet, but consoled itself with the hope that they would be too late; "to save the exhausted Soviet Army."

And on the following day (Oct. 1) the German broadcast in Hindustani declared that " War material delivered to Moscow a fortnight before the campaign proves that the Allies have been planning an attack on Germany for a long time."

FIFTH COLUMN TAKES TO THE ETHER.

"Russian intentions to annexe N. W. Iran including Tabriz, to Armenia were referred to in Iranian diplomatic circles".

German in Arabic and Persian Oct. 2.
Italian in Arabic. Oct. 2.

The only "diplomatic circles" that would have any interest in this false allegation are the German and Italian fifth columnists who have been rounded up just in time, and the persistence of this sort of thing in Axis broadcasts shows how necessary it was to clear them out of Iran.

"The Bolsheviks have committed acts of violence against the Iranians and peaceful German colony, there and have violated international law".

(*German in English, Sept. 30*).

Since the entry of the Soviet troops, 1,770 tons of sugar, 9,680 tons of wheat, have been sent by the Soviet Union to Iran for general consumption, besides ½ million metres of piece goods. More stuff is yet to arrive.

SYRIAN FABLE AND FACT.

"Reports from Syria and the Lebanon show that there is a reign of anarchy everywhere. Hunger and starvation have aggravated the distress of the people. Foodstuffs have been taken away by the British troops".

German in Persian and Arabic, Sept. 29.

The general supply situation has improved remarkably in Syria, and will improve even more when the transport and communication policy in the Middle East, is more completely implemented in a few months. Ten thousand tons of wheat has been sent to Damascus, 1,500 tons to Beirut, and 5,000 tons of Canadian flour has also reached Beirut. Good supplies of sugar, kerosene, rice and coffee have also arrived in the country.

WHAT HITLER SAYS NOW

War.

"It is a historical truth that Germany has been for two years overthrowing one enemy after another ....*I did not want it.*

WHAT IT MEANS

"War is eternal. War is universal. War is life".— *Hitler to Rauschnigg.*

"I seek a peace that would be guaranteed by the triumphant sword of a people endowed with power to master the world". —*Hitler in Mein Kampf.*

The Russians.

"I have a right to say this: the enemy has already been beaten".

"Movements on the front are so complicated that the encirclers become to a certain extent encircled". *German Broadcast to Budapest, July 20.*

Hitler's Victims.

"During this time I succeeded in winning allies............our German soldiers are fighting side by side with Italians, Hungarians, Finns, Rumanians, Slovaks, Spaniards, Croats, Belgians, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians".

Belgians held as hostages; Dutchmen executed for listening to B. B. C.; September reign of terror in Norway; more than 100,000 Slovaks pay with their lives the German bill on the Russian front, while Dr. Tuka flees for his own; Neditch in Serbia and Pavelitch in Croatia beg for more Axis executioners to maintain the peace of the grave.

German Communiques.

"German High Command *communiqués* are documents of truth".

Here are some early examples from German broadcasts.

June 26: "The Soviet troops are incapable of further resistance".

June 30: "The Russians are fleeing in disorder".

July 1: "The Soviet armies are in a state of unimaginable chaos".

July 7: "Russia has exhausted all her reserves".

July 13: "The way to Leningrad Moscow and Kiev is open".

July 17: "The Russians have thrown in their last reserves".

Churchill's Speeches,

"If I today had to be an English Prime Minister I too would perhaps go on talking".

Why do Churchill's words interest Hitler? Because despite the death penalty for listening to foreign-broadcasts, Germans are hearing Churchill and Hitler knows it.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941— **LECTURE LXVI**—(*Batch 3*).

October	...21, Tuesday ...	Alangudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rasiamangalam ...	6.30 p. m.
	22, Wednesday.	Ramachandrapuram ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rayavaram ...	6.30 p. m.
	23, Thursday ...	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil ...	10.15 a. m.
		Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
		Kottaikkadu ...	6.00 p. m.
		Karambakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	24, Friday ...	Annavasal ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilakkurichi ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE LXVII—(*Batch 4*).

25, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
26, Sunday ...	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.	5.30 p. m.
	Nirpalani ...	6.00 p. m.
	Avoor ...	6.30 p. m.
27, Monday ...	Andakkulam ...	6.00 p. m.
	Killanur ...	6.30 p. m.
28, Tuesday ...	College (A) English ...	10.15 a. m.
	Karaiyur ...	6.00 p. m.
	Keelathaniam ...	6.30 p. m.
29, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
	Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
	College (B) Tamil ...	10.15 a. m.
	Narthamalai ...	6.00 p. m.
	Uppiliakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
30, Thursday ...	Semmattividuthi ...	6.00 p. m.
	Malayur ...	6.30 p. m.
31, Friday ...	Puduppatti (Ponnamaravathi).	6.00 p. m.
	Vendampatti ...	6.30 p. m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A

Well-known War Film

Prepared by

The British Government

Entitled

'LOFOTEN ISLANDS'

(Tamil version)

will be shown at the

VEST TALKIES, PUDUKKOTTAI

From October 27, for 4 days

The War Information Bureau warmly recommends it to the Public.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—18-10-41.